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VIOLA REMARKS ON 'PROCESS,' PUBLIC EXPENSE

PY231833 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1223 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM)--Demagoguery is not my style. I believe that the people should be told the truth after all they have suffered from demogoguery, lies and unfulfilled promises. They should always be shown the reality, however hard it may be. This remark was made by General Viola during an interview granted in Concordia, Entre Rios Province, to a weekly news magazine.

The president referred in the interview to the reduction of public expenditure, the innate craftiness of the people, administration of justice, public health, culture, political parties and democracy and expressed his thoughts about basic topics of concern to all Argentines.

Viola, asked about the political opening, stated that the armed forces set as their goal on 24 March 1976 that Argentina should gradually return to a state of law and a basically modern and stable democracy. This requires a period of time and evolution during that period.

Another topic which turned up during the talk was the man in the street. Viola said that the government wants everyone to understand the philosophy of the process in order to be able to interpret it, give opinions on it and discuss it. He added that he believed that it is a responsibility of all public servants to keep people informed and make them take an interest in the affairs of the country. He further said: I do not think the people have lost faith, but perhaps they need the incentive of greater participation to show a more active interest.

Regarding bureaucracy and public expenditure the president stressed the relation between the two problems, but he said that the attempt to reduce public expenditure should be basically centered on the reduction of the fiscal deficit. This is not very easy to achieve. The shortest road would be to attack tax evasion, which still continues to be very high. To those who pay for the effort it may appear to be very hard, because there are many tax evaders.

At this point in the talk, the subject of the innate craftiness of Argentines, who enjoy breaking the rules, was brought up, ranging from driving against a red light to the non-payment of taxes. The president asserted that it is a problem of conduct, that is, of education, adding that this is one of our great defects. He said: Our feelings of solidarity and patriotism only come to the surface when we are facing an external or international problem. Regarding the way to change this mentality, Viola said that all officials, beginning with the president, have to become examples to be followed by the population.

Regarding the priority areas of government action, Viola said that, apart from justice--which in this country is administered on an adequate level of independence and efficiency--public health also deserves priority treatment. He added that the economy is only a part of the government action. He stated that the essential effort should be made in the field of political action with particular emphasis on education, economy, justice, public health and national defense.

Regarding the transfer of state enterprises to the private sector, he said that it is indispensable to speed up that measure, but that this should not make us believe that all state enterprises will become private, as some people say. He added: I believe that there are reasons of state, reasons of a strategic nature, to encourage certain enterprises or industrial projects which are necessary to the country for the strengthening of its sovereignty or as an expression of the potential of its independence, but in which private capital has no interest. Consequently, the state will not part with those enterprises, but there is also another group of companies which have been absorbed by the state under the fictitious pretext of preventing unemployment, and that was not the right road.

FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS TO FOREIGN NEWSMEN

PY240314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated here today that his country will pursue a policy of full-scale international opening, totally independent, both ideologically and commercially, and that one of the main objectives of the government will be the strengthening of ties with bordering nations.

Our participation in the Nonaligned Movement is proof of our desire to remain independent from the two blocs, Camilion said during a luncheon held by representatives of foreign news media.

We belong to this organization merely because we are not part of NATO or the Warsaw Pact, and even though we feel deeply Western because of our origin and culture, we are also a developing country and we have much in common with the nations which make up the Nonaligned Movement, the head Argentine diplomat said.

As for the recent commercial contracts signed with the Soviet Union, Camilion said that these accords will have no political influence on Argentina's position in the international community.

These are essentially commercial accords which have only one objective: to offset the deficit of our trade balance in U.S. dollars with Soviet rubles. Our only policy as far as trade is concerned is to sell to the highest bidder, Camilion said.

SALE OF MEAT TO USSR CONFIRMED, AGREEMENT SIGNED

PY240055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM)--Argentina confirmed today the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union for the supply of beef over a 5-year period. It has been established that the minimum provision will be 50,000 tons per year and the maximum 100,000 tons. The confirmation of the signing of the agreement was made during a press conference given by Alfredo Esposito, the under secretary for international trade negotiations.

UCR GROUP WARNS OF DISCONTENT AND REBELLION

PY231452 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0221 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (NA)--The Buenos Aires division of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) warned in a document tonight that if President Viola and his team "do not change the direction" of the official policy, "their stability" is threatened as the result of "the discontent and rebellion of the people, including important military sectors."

The declaration--signed by Juan Trilla, president of the UCR Buenos Aires division; Secretary Anibal Diez; and the other members of the executive board--states that "a serious deterioration has taken place" in the current process that started 5 years ago.

The document states that the majority in the country "have no faith and confidence" in the fulfillment of the objectives set up by the armed forces when it took over the government 5 years ago because "after these 5 long years and considering that the war against subversion has been overcome, large sectors of Argentine activity are in the same condition or worse" than in 1976.

The document then states that "if the new president and his aides do not change directions, deterioration will worsen, leading to the fatal failure of the entire military government, thus threatening its stability as the result of the discontent and rebellion of the people, including important sectors of the armed forces."

The declaration states, however, that "the UCR wants this process to succeed...as long as it aims at returning to institutional normality and a constitutional regime."

The UCR Buenos Aires division supports the position advocated by the UCR national leadership in that "the current presidential term must be the last of the defacto military government and the next president must be freely elected by the people."

PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION VISITS UNIVERSITY

PY232041 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Cordoba, 23 Apr (TELAM)--PRC scientists arrived in this capital yesterday to make contact with experts in the fields of medicine, biochemistry, physiology and agriculture of the National University of Cordoba.

The visitors, members of the PRC National Academy of Sciences, inspected the sound and light and metallurgy materials research centers, asserting to the press that it is communist China's desire to sign cooperation and complementation agreements with Argentine universities.

The chief of the delegation, Su Fenglin, indicated that the policies of the superpowers in these fields must not deter possible agreements between countries that are not yet fully developed, stressing that China places priority on the following fields: energy, material, lasers, space, computers, nuclear physics and genetic engineering.

The delegation will make protocol visits today on the governor and the mayor.

BRIEFS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER DEPARTS--Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (TELAM)--Lt Florencia Maye Ela, first vice president of Equatorial Guinea, left this morning for Santiago, Chile, concluding his 48-hour visit to this country. The following persons bid him farewell at Ezeiza Airport: Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion; Chilean Ambassador to Argentina Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes; Col Salvador Alaimo, chief of the Ezeiza air base; and other officials from San Martin Palace. During his stay in the country, Maye Ela held a meeting with Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1445 GMT 23 Apr 81 PY]

LOAN TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has opened a line of credit for Equatorial Guinea in the amount of $5 million. This financial aid is aimed at financing purchases of Argentine goods and assets such as industrial plants, ships, technical services, research and studies. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Apr 81 PY]

SORGHUM FOR USSR--Santa Fe, 20 Apr (TELAM)--The Greek ship Frosso and the Liberian ship Captain Tassos, carrying 27,386 tons of sorghum, left the local port today for the USSR. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 040 GMT 20 Apr 81 PY]

AIR FORCE CHIEF DEPARTS--Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM)--Maj Gen Hipolito Rafael Mariani, chief of staff of the Argentine Air Force today left for Peru in response to an invitation issued by the Peruvian Air Force. He is scheduled to return on Wednesday afternoon. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 20 Apr 81 PY]

BANZER, GARCIA MEZA INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL VIEWS

General Banzer Interview

PY231431 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Radio Nanduti exclusive interview with former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez at 1130 GMT 23 April--recorded]

[Text] [First question not given]

[Answer] Well, although I do not usually make comments and assessments about my country's domestic policy outside the country, because it is my policy to make these comments and assessments inside the country, for the tranquility of my Paraguayan friends, and to satisfy your question, I want to say that, regarding charges of conspiracy, it has been proven that they were the result of indiscreet remarks by subordinate officials. This was an indiscretion which led to a number of declarations which have been perfectly explained, because I am sure that the current Bolivian Government has confirmed that no member of a party who speaks out is a plotter. We have always said that the National Democratic Alliance [ADN] and General Banzer have too great a moral capital to risk in a conspiracy. But I feel that everything has been overcome, and the government has verified that a conspiracy is nonexistent. On the contrary, in its latest communiques, the government has been referring to a conspiracy of extremism, and neither the ADN nor General Banzer are extremists. This is known to all Bolivians and to the Paraguayans. So, this subject of rumors of a conspiracy has been totally overcome.

Regarding the second part of your question, whether I had been arrested or detained, it is not true. I am here, as you can verify, talking freely over the phone from my house.

[Question] Thank you very much, General Banzer, especially since it is not always easy to talk with a former president, especially a man who is in the news internationally. The news agencies have said, for example, that Banzer has said in a public document that there is no unity within the Bolivian Armed Forces, that the commanders do not give examples of moderation, of sobriety, of esprit de corps and honesty; that is, you yourself have explained the fickleness of some remarks hastily made. For this reason, Radio Nanduti saw the need to seek this information.

Thank you again, General Banzer, especially for your openness with the press, especially with that of Paraguay, and you are welcome to add anything, to explain anything. Radio Nanduti is at your disposal.

[Answer] Thank you very much for this contact. I want to repeat once again, that our political group and I are on the patriotic path of unity. We are not trying to disrupt the tranquility of the Bolivian people, and we have said this more than once. If we have made some criticism of the government, we have made it with dignity and seriousness, trying to honestly tell the truth and what the people really feel. Thus, I thank you again for this contact. Greetings to all the people of Radio Nanduti and to all the Paraguayan people. Thank you, and until next time.

Garcia Meza Interviewed

PY232355 Asuncion Radio Nanduti Network in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Telephone interview with Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza by journalist Humberto Rubin--live]

[Text] [Question] If you can hear me, General Garcia Meza, this is Radio Nanduti of Asuncion. Good afternoon, General.

[Answer] Good afternoon. It is my pleasure to greet you.

[Question] We attempted to contact you this morning. We talked to Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, whom we asked about reports disseminated by radio stations, and especially by the wire services, on his alleged arrest--including rumors and denials. General Garcia Meza, General Banzer told us that there is absolutely nothing in it and that harmony prevails. Where and how, then, did these rumors start and get picked up by the international news agencies? Are the reports false?

[Answer] Well, look Mr Journalist, all that is being said about the country is just rumor, because our reality is entirely different. Absolutely nothing has happened here. Regarding General Banzer, he has been told to stay at his San Javier ranch and to refrain from making any statement so that the present problems can be solved and rumors can be avoided.

[Question] General Garcia Meza, is there an unshakeable unity within the armed forces? I apologize for going back to the subject we discussed this morning with General Banzer. I insist on the subject because in view of the many interviews I had with General Banzer during his government, I almost regarded myself as his friend and we are all worried about the situation prevailing in the sister Republic of Bolivia because we love it and we follow the news agency reports and denials concerning the country. Are you telling me, General Garcia Meza, that Hugo Banzer is under some kind of house arrest?

[Answer] Yes, he has been restricted [residenciado] to his ranch. He has been punished.

[Question] Am I understanding you correctly, because the word is rather new to me, Mr President, and I would like you to clarify it for me. Is the word you used common, normal, is it equivalent to what we would call house arrest here in our country?

[Answer] Look, sir, General Banzer is no longer a military officer. He has retired. He has been active in politics. Within the armed forces, we have laws and regulations which are enforced to punish crimes or faults. General Banzer has been restricted due to his political attitudes against the current regime.

[Question] Are you planning to implement a political opening? We heard commentaries by Bolivian journalists that you would soon undertake a political opening--although not immediately due to the prevailing political confusion. Would you say that "soon"--if someone has actually made such a statement--means this year, or that the Republic of Bolivia will still have to reach some military consensus over the required guidelines before initiating the political opening which all democratic peoples want?

[Answer] Look, Mr Journalist, we now have a government which is completely institutionalist and which excludes political participation, that is, there is no opening for political parties. Although I don't know when, a political opening will be implemented only when the appropriate conditions are available. Therefore, the armed forces alone have been exercising government functions.

[Question] What kind of participation does the press have? Can it express its opinion? Do you think there is freedom of the press in Bolivia?

[Answer] There is freedom of the press in Bolivia.

[Question] We are happy to hear from you that there is freedom of the press in your country. Thank God, we also have freedom of the press in our country and we can definitely speak and convey our opinions. It is our pleasure to talk to you from Radio Nanduti. I am Humberto Rubin, the director of and a journalist with the radio. Here we regard it a privilege to hear your voice and your answers to our questions from afar. There is a strong friendship between our two countries. I believe, General Garcia Meza, that since the first announcement of your visit to Paraguay for URUPABOL [Uruguay-Paraguay-Bolivia], the press and the people have begun to await you.

Has it been impossible for you to make the trip or was it that you never made such an announcement and the report on your visit to Paraguay was just another rumor?

[Answer] Well, the three governments have agreed to sign agreements within the Permanent Joint Commission of Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, but we never made any official decision because we were considering the possibility of concluding the agreements through the respective ambassadors.

[Question] General Garcia Meza, we know that the Andean Pact originally was created with the objective of uniting all countries of the Andean region, but some people, some advisers of your government, felt that it was necessary for Bolivia to temporarily leave the Andean Group. This naturally caused the other Andean members to seek Bolivia's return to carry on those projects which are underway. Do you envisage immediate integration into the Andean Group?

[Answer] Look, we were visited by the representatives of the Cartagena agreement, to whom we clearly stated our position. We told them that we are going to call a roundtable to review the articles of the Cartagena agreement. The roundtable has not yet been called.

[Question] General Garcia Meza, I would like to thank you in the name of the listeners of Radio Nanduti, Radio Mburucuya and the other stations that make up our communications network in Paraguay. I truly thank you, General. You have been very kind. It is unusual for a radio station to have the priviledge of interviewing a foreign president from afar. We offer you the microphones of Radio Nanduti for your closing words and for the message you may want to convey to the Paraguayan people.

[Answer] I thank you very much for letting me use your microphone to greet the great Paraguayan people, to whom I would like to convey the cordial greetings and embrace of the Bolivian people, since our two peoples have always been struggling for their socio-economic, political and military well-being. Thank you.

OFFICIALS SEEK TO PLACE BANZER UNDER HOUSE ARREST

PY231558 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1433 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Apr (TELAM)--According to statements made in Santa Cruz today by some representatives of various labor unions and outlawed political parties, traditionally against former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer, Banzer has already become a leader of the political opposition to General Garcia Meza's regime.

By disobeying the president and stating on Monday that his imprisonment would only be achieved by force, Banzer has clearly placed himself underground.

Government officials are making great efforts to find Banzer in order to imprison him, or at least to banish him to his home in San Javier in Santa Cruz Department, 1,000 km east of La Paz. Banzer would be under a sort of house arrest known as "residenciamiento" in Bolivia.

POLICE BULLETIN DENIES ALLEGED HIJACKING

PA221220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 21 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian police tonight denied there was a frustrated attempt by the extremist 19 April Movement [M-19] to hijack an Ecuadorean plane on its way from Cali to Quito.

In denying the report, which was picked up today by the various media, the police state in a communique released by the presidential press office that the report "lacks truth and foundation, since no such incident has occurred at any of the nation's airports."

The bulletin, which was signed by Maj Gen Francisco Jose Naranjo, the director of this armed corps, concludes by stating that "the police maintain permanent control and vigilance at the air terminals on the nation's territory to prevent incidents that disturb public order."

ARMY REFUTES REPORT ON ARREST OF TWO M-19 LEADERS

PA230149 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The army has refuted reports by the nation's media on the arrest of two important leaders of the 19 April Movement [M-19] following a clash between regular troops and extremist holdouts.

Military spokesmen said today that the reports are totally untrue and that the persons known within the guerrilla movement under the aliases of Jorge and Fernando, [words indistinct] lieutenant of Rosemberg Pabon and Jaime Bateman, are not on the authorities' list of arrested persons.

[Words indistinct] had reportedly fallen into the hands of the troops, but this report was also denied.

SECURITY COUNCIL SAYS SITUATION IN COUNTRY NORMAL

PA231950 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota--At the request of President Turbay Ayala, the Security Council members held a meeting during which they said that the internal situation in the country is normal.

At the end of the meeting, which was held at Narino Palace, it was learned that the army's activities to wipe out subversion will continue and will even be intensified in several parts of the country. At the end of the meeting the Security Council members seemed pleased and reiterated their affirmation that the situation in the country is normal and that the armed forces have the few outbreaks of subversion in various parts of the country under control.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Bogota--Cesar Castro Perdomo, new Colombian ambassador to Austria, has presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the Foreign Ministry has announced. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 81 PA] Bogota, 22 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today designated Eng Ignacio Umana de Brigard as its new ambassador to Mexico, the Foreign Ministry has announced. The official announcement notes that Umana de Brigard will replace Julio Ortiz Marquez, who has submitted his resignation. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0134 GMT 23 Apr 81 FL]

ARGENTINE NUCLEAR OFFICIAL DENIES A-BOMB EFFORT

PY221850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 22 Apr (AFP)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro, president of the Argentine National Nuclear Energy Commission, who is here for an official visit, stated today that Peru has made significant progress in the field of nuclear research.

He again denied that his country is trying to manufacture the atomic bomb and said that Chile should feel no concern about Argentine nuclear development, because its purposes are exclusively peaceful and reports to the contrary are only sensationalistic.

Admiral Castro and Gen Juan Barreda, president of the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute, confirmed that Argentina will grant Peru a $20-million loan for promoting atomic research and technology in the latter country.

The two officers visited Energy and Mines Minister Pedro Paulo Kuczynski, Navy Minister Mario Castro and the navy commander, Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza.

On the occasion [words indistinct] they explained the progress of the work of their respective organizations and then exchanged ideas on how to promote cooperation in the field of nuclear research.

Admiral Castro said that Argentina hopes to achieve self-sufficiency in this field, although this is still a remote goal, and mentioned that it is believed that his country has uranium reserves of about 400,000 tons. He concluded by saying: Much hard work is required to verify this, and we intend to do this work both with our own means and with foreign participation.

SENATE CONCERNED OVER U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD LOS

PY240349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian senate today agreed to convey to its U.S. counterpart its concern over the obstacles which the Washington government is setting up for the approval of an international accord concerning the Law of the Sea.

A motion in this regard, submitted by the progovernment party Popular Action, was unanimously approved by the senate.

Senator Carlos Cabieses recalled that for 8 years, delegates of the 160 countries who are members of the United Nations have been trying to reach an accord for the rational exploitation of the sea.

He added: Last year, these delegates agreed to conclude negotiations in March 1981, but the new U.S. Government has instructed its representative against making any decision before the Ronald Reagan administration has time to review the entire issue.

Senator Cabieses emphasized that Peru is greatly interested in the exploitation of the sea since it is one of the founders of the 200-mile sovereignty doctrine.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ON PRISONERS IN COLOMBIA

PA23044 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Neither the government nor the national guard belong to any secret pact of continental repression, Jorge Ritter, government and justice minister, said here today in interview with Televisora Nacional. Ritter said the executive branch will consult with the Colombian Government on the situation of the Panamanian students under arrest in that country. Minister Ritter offered a statement to this station after receiving a group of relatives of the students who have been arrested in Colombia. The following is the interview with Minister Ritter:

[Begin recording] [Question] Minister Ritter, have you received instructions from the president of the republic to intervene through the corresponding channels on behalf of the Panamanians under arrest in Colombia?

[Answer] President Royo, interpreting that sentiment of concern of the Panamanians for the fate of others, has issued instructions so that we in the government can obtain information as to how we can offer some type of advice and information to the relatives of the arrested students. In this respect, we have asked the Foreign Ministry to determine through appropriate channels the present status of the arrested Panamanians in Colombia.

[Question] As a minister and a lawyer, can you tell us how far the Panamanian Government can intervene on behalf of these persons in Colombia?

[Answer] We are only in a position to offer information which may somewhat comfort the relatives of these Panamanians, knowing they are going to be brought to trial. We realize the concern of their relatives, a concern that we share as Panamanians.

However, since it is a case of crimes being judged by a jurisdiction and competence which is not our own, neither the Panamanian Government nor any other official or jurisdictional entity of Panama can go beyond what the diplomatic channels advise.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER: U.S. VIOLATES TREATIES

PA221826 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Apr 81 pp 48, C-8

[Text] While addressing the Provincial Coordinating Council here yesterday morning, Jose Maria Cabrera, the acting minister of foreign affairs, reported that the United States has been seriously violating the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The fact that there must be a U.S. majority in order for a quorum to be established at the joint administration board of directors meetings was said to be serious.

While replying to the questions of the honorable representatives, Acting Foreign Minister Cabrera and Acting Deputy Minister Leonardo Kam recalled the violations of the treaties and said that Panama has made the pertinent charges to international organizations. These charges, they affirmed, have reached the United Nations and the OAS.

The OAS, they said, has approved a resolution asking the United States to comply with the contents of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

On another matter, the Foreign Ministry representatives said that Panama has been granting asylum to foreigners for humanitarian reasons. Currently there are no more than 320; the majority of them are Salvadoran peasants.

BELIZE

UK'S RIDLEY TO MAKE 'ON-THE-SPOT ASSESSMENT'

FL240147 Belize City Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The British minister of state in the foreign and commonwealth office, Mr Nicholas Ridley, will be making an official visit to Belize next week.

A release from the government information service today says Mr Ridley will visit Belize from the 27th to the 29th of April. Mr Ridley will discuss with government the next step to be taken following the recent constitutional conference on the independence of Belize. Mr Ridley will be making his own on-the-spot assessment of the current situation following the recent disturbances.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY INVESTIGATES UNIDENTIFIED PLANES, MERCENARIES

PA232207 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Apr 81 p 32

[Text] The armed forces have begun investigating the registry and place of origin of the transport plane that has been seen flying over northern Morazan Department in the last few days. According to spokesmen for the Armed Forces Press Committee, initial results of the investigation indicate that there have been violations of Salvadoran airspace.

The sources said that the military intelligence service is working on the case of the private plane to determine not only its nationality and place of origin but what it has been transporting to El Salvador's territory besides weapons and ammunition. According to reports, it has been determined that the plane has been seen at night in the areas of Morazan Department that have already been investigated.

Moreover, reports from Morazan and La Union indicate that in the mountain areas of both departments, movements of many groups of heavily armed guerrillas have been observed and that, according to reports by peasants who have seen them, they carry boxes and bundles and do not seem to be Salvadorans, because each group "depends on someone who is thoroughly familiar with the places where they travel."

The extremists apparently mobilize according to a plan whereby they concentrate in some predetermined places and spread from the mountain areas of Morazan and La Union into other areas in central El Salvador.

It has also been reported that despite the armed forces' continuous operations to clean up the areas and persecute these groups, the extremists later reappear in larger numbers and are well equipped with weapons and ammunition to carry out harassment operations.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Situation in Suchitoto

PA232153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1833 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The military operation being conducted by the Salvadoran Armed Forces against guerrilla groups continued today in the cantons and hills of the city of Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador.

There have been no reports of casualties in the past few days either by the army or the guerrillas.

Residents of Suchitoto reported today that there has been no drinking water in the area for the past few weeks since the water mains have been sabotaged by the leftists camped in the region.

It has also been reported that food is running short in this part of the nation.

Mass transit services also remain suspended since the drivers of vehicles and interdepartmental buses do not dare use the highways in view of the many assaults on trucks or automobiles carrying passengers.

The military operation begun by the Salvadoran Army on 6 March continues, the source said, since the guerrillas are strong in the area.

At La Bermuda Farm, 3 km from the city of Suchitoto, there are some 5,000 refugees, mostly children and old people fleeing from the operations taking place in their home towns.

Some of the refugees have said that their huts (houses made of straw) have been burned, their food stolen and many of their relatives killed.

Guerrilla action has continued. In the past few days, a wealthy married couple was kidnapped while visiting a farm they own in the outskirts of the city of Suchitoto. Neither the military authorities nor their relatives know the fate of the couple.

Attacks on Movie Theaters

PA232302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Apr (AFP)--Movie theaters in El Salvador have been placed under close surveillance following the attacks against a movie chain owned by Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez, [word indistinct] sources reported here today.

Two movie theaters of the Vieytez chain were partially destroyed after the night showings following threats to destroy all movie theaters.

In addition, three bullet-riddled bodies were found here today. One of the bodies was that of a National Guard student.

Farm Attack, Harassment

PA240104 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpts] San Miguel--A group of heavily armed individuals stormed El Delirio Estate at kilometer 49 of the coast road, poured gasoline over a hemp processing machine and set it on fire.

Reports indicate that the same individuals stopped traffic, forcing passengers to get out and turn over their money and valuables. According to our reports, this resulted in a jumble of over 130 vehicles which were unable to get out of the traffic jam that had formed along the coast road.

Problems in Cabanas

PA232304 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Forces of the National Guard post in Ilobasco and the Treasury Police in San Isidro, Cabanas Department, today repelled a large number of extremists who were placing buses and other vehicles at km 65 on the road to Sensuntepeque to block access to that departmental seat. A clash took place from 0600 to 0700.

It has also been reported in Ilobasco that groups of extremists staged new raids last night near Tejutepeque. The attackers fired volleys at the city's downtown area and then fled. It was reported that the armed forces were preparing an operation in the area of Tejutepeque and Jutiapa.

FPL LEADER OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATION

FL240205 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr (SALPRESS-NOTIMEX)--Commander Ana Maria, second in command of the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] and a member of the United Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), has discussed the negotiation process acceptable to the revolutionary movement to bring peace to this Central American country. We revolutionaries, she explained, want to spare the people as much sacrifice as we can. She indicated that revolutionaries view negotiation as one more battle.

The guerrilla commander stressed that in participating in this process, they want to contribute to the pacification of the region and prevent the conflict from spreading. We are certain we will be contributing to world peace, which is the aspiration of all revolutionaries, she said.

Moreover, we want to show brother countries and friends, to show world opinion, that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement is not close-minded or dogmatic, as imperialism would like to portray it. We seek peace by all means, Ana Maria emphasized.

Asked about the FMLN's fundamental requirements for negotiation with the military-Christian Democratic junta, she explained: In order to initiate dialogue, we require that the indiscriminate slaughter of the people cease and that basic democratic principles be respected, that the national university be reopened, political prisoners released, mass communications media be made available to the revolutionary movement and that the emergency laws such as the state of siege and martial law be abolished.

Lastly, we asked the revolutionary leader if she knew of any conditions set by the Salvadoran regime for its eventual participation in dialogue and she answered: That is something the junta must determine and make public to the world.

Further Remarks

PA231649 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Ana Maria Gomez, a leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, made an important statement when newsmen asked her why the Salvadoran revolutionary movement accepts the process of negotiation.

Her answer: Because within the framework of their activities, the revolutionaries want to keep the people's sacrifice to a minimum. Any form of struggle--diplomatic, parliamentary and even military--from the very beginning seeks to prevent the sacrifices of a people as much as possible. A people's fate is neither determined by the will of the revolutionaries, nor can it be an element in a romantic position. Since this position is based on morals, it cannot lead to the abandonment of our principles.

We must be loyal to the people, the ones who have fallen and the ones still fighting. We must be loyal to the aspiration sof all those who have fallen. Both submitting to domination and abandoning the principles of the revolution amount to opposing the people's interests. They amount to a betrayal of the people and that is something we will never do.

Thus, entering the process of negotiation is something we view as yet another battle that must be fought as long as it helps alleviate the sufferings of the people. All this must be done without abandoning our principles.

By entering a process of negotiations, we also want to contribute to returning peace to the area and preventing the regionalization of this conflict. In this manner we are sure that we will be contributing to world peace, which constitutes the goal and aspiration of every revolutionary.

Once again we want to show other brotherly and friendly peoples as well as the world public that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement is neither closed nor dogmatic, as imperialism wants to make it appear. On the contrary, its seeks peace by all means, as long as it does not mean forsaking the people's desire for justice.

FMLN Leaders' Disavowal

PA240409 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Top leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] have disavowed the statement made recently by Ana Maria, second in command of the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] in San Salvador, regarding possible negotiation between the FMLN and the military-Christian Democratic junta.

The leaders said that the statement represents the particular position of the FPL, but that in itself it reflects the favorable climate that exists in the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] and the FMLN.

The FMLN reiterates that it has not announced its official position in this regard and that when it does, the announcement will be made through official channels or through the joint Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FMLN and the FDR.

The leaders also alerted the Salvadoran people and international political circles not to be deceived by the biased reports that the reactionary imperialist news agencies may issue in this regard.

PCES LEADER VIEWS REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

AU221600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Apr 81 p 1, 6

[Text] Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Salvador Communist Party Central Committee, who visited our country during the 12th BCP [Bulgarian Communisty Party] Congress, was kind enough to give an interview to Sibila Dimova, representative of RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Question: Comrade Handal, Bulgarian readers are following the events of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador with deep emotion. Would you be so kind as to describe the position and state of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] after the offensive against the troops of the reactionary regime, supported by the United States at the end of last year?

Answer: Before these events, only scattered combat units, representing a small number of people, participated in combat in our country. After 10 January 1981 we entered a qualitatively new period which is characterized by increasingly complicated military operations with the participation of a greater number of partisans and better coordination of various actions. The fighting, in which we are already using artillery, is being waged in various parts of our country's territory but subject to a joint plan. In the period following the offensive, certain foreign journalists expressed the opinion that a kind of balance of forces no exists in El Salvador between the forces of the partisans and the government troops, a balance under the conditions of which the junta can not cope with us by military means, nor are we capable of defeating it in this manner. These journalists draw the conclusion that no one will be victorious in the armed struggle and therefore a way out should be sought in a different manner--by means of negotiations.

From the purely military point of view, I do not consider these arguments correct. The present balance of forces is new and encouraging to us. Before 10 January 1981 the balance was definitely shifting to the advantage of the government troops. The forces of the FMLN are now developing and strengthening. The enemy no longer exerts absolute control over the situation, as used to be the case before 10 January 1981.

Question: What about the immediate prospects for the future? How does the constant escalation of military assistance which the United States is rendering to the reactionary regime of El Salvador affect the struggle of the revolutionary forces?

Answer: At the beginning of every revolution, "the big arms" have always been in the hands of the enemy. The people's revolutionary war must not be regarded simply as a clash between two forces. Regardless of the importance of the quantity and quality of the weapons used, this is not the decisive factor in a war like the one waged in El Salvador. The decisive factor is the attitude of the masses to the revoltuionary actions. The combat spirit of our troops depends upon this fact, and the strength of the enemy also depends on this attitude. The FMLN has achieved its present stage regardless of the North American interference and its escalation, just because the support of the people for the revolutionary war we are waging has qualitatively developed and has been intensified. Therefore, while I think that the North American military presence can considerably prolong this period of ostensible military balance, it is not capable of suppressing the struggle which has already begun.

At the present stage of development our task is to accomplish the transition to a new stage in which we will have new combat units and mobile strategic forces, capable of ousting the enemy from his most important positions. The key and guarantee for the further consolidation in the forces and positions of the FMLN, however, is the expansion of the support by the broad people's masses, which cannot remain of a tactical character only.

Now, Washington is trying to cope with the situation at a certain level of intervention. If the Americans should enter El Salvador with their own, very modernly equipped soldiers, they will naturally prolong and complicate the war. However, we are capable of opposing a prolonged resistance, while the United States would undoubtedly get stuck in a war with quite negative results for this country in the international arena.

Question: In your statements, you have stressed that there is no contradiction between the armed offensive and the national liberation front's readiness to conduct a dialogue. Can you explain the stand of the front in this respect?

Answer: We have always stressed the readiness to engage in a dialogue, taking into consideration the majority of worldwide public opinion which is in favor of a political settlement that would put an end to the bloodshed in El Salvador.

If we do not resist, if we put down our arms, the North American imperialists will feel free to trample not only upon our people's aspirations, but to expand their counterrevolutionary attack against the other Central American peoples, and mainly against Nicaragua. Therefore, we consider that our resistance against intervention is a prerequisite for a political settlement, precisely. A true solution of the problem can only consist of defending the interests of the people of El Salvador. It can only consist of stopping any U.S. interference whatsoever.

Question: Comrade Handal, what are your impressions on the work of the 12th BCP Congress?

Answer: First of all, the report read by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and also a number of statements made at the congress, very deeply impressed me by the high level of their quality and by the complexity of the tasks which the BCP and Bulgarian people are taking on.

As to the complexity and scope of these tasks, they indicate a socialist society which is involved in a high state of development. This shows the impressive successes achieved, the great leading and organizational quality of the BCP and the awareness, the true socialist attitude of the working people in Bulgaria to the problems of their development.

I was deeply impressed by the portion of the accountability report dealing with the evaluation of the contemporary international situation. In this connection, I would like to remark, in particular, that this evaluation is sober and realistic, and reflects all the basic causes of concern in connection with the aggravation of the international situation provoked by the imperialists. At the same time, Comrade Zhivkov's report sounded calm and confident, convinced of the triumph of the people's peaceful aspirations.

Question: How would you describe relations between the Communist Party of El Salvador and the BCP?

Answer: These relations have been developing throughout several years, and their most characteristic features are communist fraternity and international solidarity. Since the communists and people of El Salvador engaged in this struggle, waged under extremely hard conditions and against a merciless dictatorship, we have always felt the solidarity of the Bulgarian communists. Along with the escalation of events in this struggle, the solidarity is also increasing. Therefore, I would like on this occasion to express our deep gratitude to the Bulgarian people for the interest, warm feelings and support which they are according our struggle.

PLANNING MINISTER EXPECTS ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN 1982

PA232302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Apr (AFP)--Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez asserted today that the country's economic situation will tend to stabilize this year. He added that a process of economic recovery may be expected in 1982.

He said that the Salvadoran economy may well be back in full swing by 1983 and that this will be achieved by consolidating the already initiated structural reforms.

Vieytex noted that a social and economic development plan has been drafted for those 2 years for that purpose. The minister underscored that the model to be followed is that of a mixed economy under which the state will play a passive role and private enterprise will be strengthened.

GUATEMALA

U.S. LEGISLATORS ARRIVE ON FACT-FINDING MISSION

PA232022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A U.S. congressional delegation today began its analysis here of the Guatemalan political situation as part of a fact-finding tour throughout Central America.

The members of this delegation are Senator Thomas Eagleton, a Democrat from the state of Missouri who heads the group; Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat from Rhode Island and Senator Christopher Dodd, Democrat from Connecticut, who will meet with Guatemalan President Gen Romero Lucas Garcia and Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez as well as representatives of various sectors.

Upon receiving the U.S. legislators at La Autora International Airport where they arrive from Managua, Castillo Valdez said that the visitors "will be able to see that the Guatemalan situation is different from that of El Salvador and Nicaragua."

The visitors expressed the desire of the U.S. authorities to obtain first-hand information on the true political situation of the various countries which make up the Central American region, the scene of an armed confrontation between lefitsts and rightists.

On occasion of the visit of the U.S. legislators, the "Guatemala Civic Foundation" organization published a one-page message in the papers of this capital to tell them that "Guatemala is a free, open and hospitable country which welcomes you."

"Our country is not a third Cuba or a second Nicaragua. Thanks to that, there is no obstacle to block control or restrictions to entering or leaving the country. We are involved in an electoral process that will permit us to have new authorities next year," the publication notes.

The "Guatemalan Civic Foundation" also tells the visiting senators: "We have problems but we will solve them by strengthening the institutions and not by helping the cause of subversion. Your commitment must be to speak in your country on behalf of the strengthening and growth of democracy in our country. And better yet, we are not alone. We know our problems and know how to solve them. U.S. interference in countries with different characteristics has been negative up to now."

This organization adds: "We hope you have a happy visit in Guatemala and we suggest that you don't leave us alone. We are not receiving military or economic aid from the United States and we believe that with our own resources we can achieve development within institutionality."

ARMY DISMANTLES GUERRILLA CAMP IN NORTHWEST

PA230048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Apr (AFP)--The Guatemalan Army announced today that a guerrilla camp had been dismantled in the area of Chejuyu, Quiche Department, in the northwestern part of the country. This occurred during an operation staged on Tuesday in which three of the insurgents were killed.

A military report indicates that, while patrolling the area, army troops came upon a guerrilla cell and pursued its members until it discovered the camp, where a confrontation occurred.

According to the official report, after an exchange of fire the guerrillas fled, abandoning ammunition, explosives, small arms and food, as well as the dead bodies of three of their comrades.

The army confirmed today that its patrols maintain constant surveillance in Quiche Department, which is one of the areas most affected by the political violence.

According to the army communique, the inhabitants of the region have requested military protection "because they are threatened by the criminal actions of groups operating outside the law."

HONDURAS

MINISTER ATTACKS PRIVATE SECTOR STAND ON ECONOMY

PA231750 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Francisco Medina interview with Ruben T. Mondragon, secretary of state for economy and commerce; date, place not given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Mondragon] Fortunately, we live in a free country and every citizen is entitled to say whatever he wants and if he wants to become a prophet in his own land, he can also do so. I respect the opinions of any Honduran citizen even if I don't agree.

Private enterprise has had the opportunity to discuss these measures with the economic cabinet since February. However, they always adopted a negative stand.

They never presented a solution to the country's economic problems. They never told us how to solve Honduras' fiscal problem, how to overcome the country's financial problem and how to overcome several problems in the Honduran agricultural sector. They always had a negative stand and never sugge ted any positive solutions.

What was occurring? They would ask to be given a week to express their opinions. After a week they wouldn't give their opinions because they would claim they had to consult the northern coast and another week would pass and this is how they delayed this matter. Finally, after 2 months they would come up with a statement containing several negative stands without presenting any specific solutions, as I already said. What were they waiting for? They were waiting for time to pass in order to make speculative imports, that is, to wait until the merchandise entered into the country under low tariffs to then sell at high prices. This is all they were waiting for.

[Question] The private sector stated through its president that the economic cabinet never took their stands or suggestions into account.

[Answer] They never presented specific solutions. If they had presented positive solutions, we would have been glad to have taken them into account. [end recording]

The economy secretary blames the businessmen for promoting the flight of capital.

[Begin recording] [Mondragon] We are in the period of the exports of coffee, cotton, beef and sugarcane and during the first quarter of the year, which is when most exports of these products are made, there has been no entry of foreign exchange. The Central Bank is realizing that foreign exchange is being lost every week. What happens to this foreign exchange? It is not being returned to the country. Therefore, the private sector itself has provoked this economic situation in this country. The private sector is not returning the foreign exchange it makes on the sale of its products, so the private sector is causing this situation in the country and not the government.

[Question] What can you tell us about the flight of capital? How is this related to these measures?

[Answer] In absolutely no way. The flight of capital started with the Nicaraguan problem and then later with the Salvadoran problem. Businessmen are afraid to keep their capital here, so they are taking it abroad. These measures were announced yesterday and the flight of capital has been occurring since 1979, when the Nicaraguan war started.

[Question] Are these measures opportune or not?

[Answer] They are no inopportune. They could have been taken from the very beginning but precisely because of consultations on them and waiting for businessmen's points of view, they were delayed. They could have been implemented 3 or 4 months ago, but they will serve to [words indistinct] anyway.

[Question] If they speculated with imports, they will not lose that much? They have announced that they are the worst hit with these anti-inflationary measures.

[Answer] The businessmen are never affected. An increase in costs for them results in an increase in prices and the final consumer is the one who foots the bill.

[Question] There is always a reaction to these matters in the Central American area. The businessmen claim that the content of bilateral trade agreements have been directly affected. It has even been said that there is a possibility that Central American countries, particularly Guatemala and Costa Rica, will close their borders with Honduras.

[Answer] Well, if they close the border with Honduras we will also close the border to their products. If Nicaragua or Guatemala has a favorable 40 million [no currency specified] trade balance with Honduras, this is 40 million less that we will not lose. Costa Rica also has a favorable trade balance with us. So if we sell 50 million to Guatemala and Guatemala sells 90 million to us, I don't know who's going to lose more. [end recording]

Economy Secretary Mondragon, without losing his calm, continued his statement by explaining the reason for the bad financial situation of the National Investments Corporation [CONADIN] and why it is broke, directly blaming the businessmen for it.

[Begin recording] [Mondragon] It has been the businessmen themselves who in one way or the other have eluded the payments and the commitments they have with the CONADIN and they are probably taking that money abroad, too. The economic cabinet decided to create a committee that will evaluate the administration of certain autonomous entities to see why they are in that situation. This evaluation will not be limited to the CONADIN. It will also involve the CODEFOR [expansion unknown] which has been unable to pay the government what it owed since 1979. Therefore, the CODEFOR is in a very difficult situation and it is the only enterprise engaged in the exploitation and export of wood.

[Question] It has been said that the CONADIN will resort to the private sector to see if it can collect some funds and save its situation.

[Answer] Of course, it was the private sector which received the funds from the CONADIN and the private sector should repay it. [end recording]

PLH LEADER ON WASTE, RELATIONS WITH U.S., COUP

PA231926 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Gustavo R. Ruiz interview with Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Constituent Assembly; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] It is said that you protested because some officials are using official vehicles for political affairs.

[Answer] I told the finance secretary today that as president of the Constituent Assembly, I saw many cars in the Comayagua Valley which belong to the National Cadastre Office and the National Agrarian Institute and that if the funds that were going to be rechanneled were going to be squandered, the assembly is going to be watching over this because it is not fair to levy taxes and have these funds squandered. I told the treasury secretary this in the presence of Economy Minister Mondragon and Juan Ramon Mondragon of CONSUPLANES [Higher Council for Economic Planning] and Government Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano. Tomorrow when I meet with the president, I will tell him about this so that, as head of the executive branch, he can adopt drastic measures against any official who squanders the state funds. I also told him that all official vehicles must be painted white and blue as stated in decree of 27 March. He said that the regulation pertinent to this was issued on Monday in order to avoid the abuses by certain government offices which use official vehicles for political activities. I am asking you newsmen to denounce these instances when they occur.

[Question] How are your relations with other countries, especially the United States?

[Answer] I believe they are friendly. When time permitted, I have talked with the U.S. ambassador and the chief of the AID office here. I believe that the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] has good relations with the great democracy to the north, despite the existence of a little subtle campaign which I feel is wicked and disloyal on the part of certain Hondurans who are trying to make the PLH look as if it were [word indistinct].

We have stressed that we are Hondurans above everything else and love our country and have said that the next administration which will be a Liberal government will be for all Hondurans without any political distinction.

[Question] What do you have to say regarding reports about an alleged coup d'etat against General Paz Garcia at the Constituent Assembly?

[Answer] We have stated this before. Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia has the support of the PLH and those who are thinking of or promoting a coup are bad Hondurans and the only thing they would do is to bring anarchy, chaos and violence to the country. I believe that we must all devote our efforts to have a peaceful and orderly return to a constitutional regime. Let the polls decide the destiny of Hondurans. I feel that those who are promoting coups in Honduras are bad Hondurans. At this time we must think of the great interests of something sacred called Honduras. We are not defending political interests but the country's peace and tranquility.

You are cordially invited to participate in the upcoming Liberal government in the Public Relations Secretariat of the presidential palace where all newsmen will be welcomed in a frank and sincere dialogue.

TIEMPO VIEWS COUNTRY'S INSTABILITY, POOR LEADERSHIP

PA221652 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Peace With Instability Is Not Good"]

[Text] Although the official slogan "oasis of peace" is not mentioned that often anymore, the truth is that despite certain unpleasant incidents, Honduras still enjoys peace.

It is true that it is a peace with hunger and poor living conditions caused by inflation and the government's inability to stop it. However, in the end it is peace, although shaken by pressures of urban and rural workers from time to time.

While the people have resigned themselves to living with scarcities in the productive sector, inefficiency and uncertainty abounds in the top government echelons.

The Constituent Assembly personifies the process of legalization of the government branches and everything is almost ready for the masses to choose the president of the republic and the deputies for the national congress through the popular vote. In electing a provisional president, this Constituent Assembly did not foresee who must replace him in his absences, illnesses or in any other kind of emergency.

From 1975 up to now the most prominent sign of the government policy has been instability, and the installation of a Constituent Assembly did not eliminate it.

Instability does not stem from the pressure of the popular sectors. Although the worst hit by inflation, these sectors are the calmest. Neither does instability stem from the pressure of political parties, because if they are competing for anything, it is the favor of the armed forces.

Instability stems from the general crisis that is smothering the country and from the government's failures. This crisis is evident in the lack of political definition and in the institutional disorder. The government policy has broken with the humanist philosophy and even with the traditional concern of being in power for the good of the public.

Public posts at the highest level, with rare exceptions if any, serve the purpose of personal enrichment and meanwhile, let the fatherland wait and let the people calmly accept the fate designated for them.

What has happened to the formation of leaders?

In the past public men were trained under the philosophy of setting an example of positive thinking and, to tell the truth, they did not lack ideals. However, if there were mistakes and degrees of corruption, they never reached the desperate levels of our era.

Valle, Pedro Molina, Morazan, Dionisio de Herrera, Ramon Rosa and others fought in politics for ideals, and for this reason, their contributions are still present in history despite their failures.

Nowadays the ruling cadres are formed without any philosophy and without merging politics with the other sciences. The main concern is reduced to having enough strength to impose one's will.

This reality shows the extent of the crisis that our country is experiencing and also shows the extent of national effort that must be made in order to survive the serious challenge posed by instability and uncertainty.

The economic and political phenomena can be guided in a favorable manner for the society. Everything depends on the ability and degree of dedication to serving the public, the cause of justice and the well being of the Honduran majority. To rule is not to use the nation and not to use public posts to satisfy personal wants. To rule is to organize the society to produce and to promote self-improvement for everybody.

In a union meeting held in San Pedro Sula a businessman admitted that Honduras' relative peace has not been used as it should. This is true. Peace has been disregarded as an indispensable condition for developing the potential of the Honduran nation.

Peace with instability that stems from hunger, misery and the lack of abilities and ideals is not a base from which a satisfactory future for all can be expected.

TIEMPO URGES COMPLIANCE WITH LAW ON ELECTIONS

PA230324 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Mission Accomplished: the Law on Elections"]

[Excerpt] The legislators have finished drafting the law on elections.

Based on the experience they gained during the elections of April 1980, the political parties represented in the Constituent Assembly improved the law on elections even though the talk about fraud and other irregularities will never cease in politics.

This means that the legal framework has already been established and that four political parties will participate in the elections in November, that is, within 7 months.

The law contains such innovations as the political debt, the condition or, better put, provision that taxpayers will pay for electoral propaganda to keep political leaders from undertaking commitments that could hurt the nation's interests.

We must trust that it will be so.

However, a good law is not everything when it comes to exercising the right to suffrage; even more so if we bear in mind the mission of the government that will emerge from the general elections in November.

There is no great difficulty in legislating. The difficulty lies in abiding by the law which is binding on political parties and the government, which is still the government of the armed forces despite the major political parties' participation.

Past political practice has allowed all sorts of means to be used to defeat adversaries. And this spirit still lingers, such as when the National Party tried to undercut the right of the Innovation and Unity Party to use its allotment of the political debt. There has been no substantial improvement in the way political sides treat each other.

The law on elections is ready, and compliance with it depends on the civic spirit and regard for institutionality of the sectors that will participate and of the public officials with decisionmaking power, above all the armed forces.

INDIAN LEADER ACCUSES SANDINISTS OF KILLING MISKITOS

PA231913 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1706 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nathanael Pravia Lacayo, leader of the regional Coordination Board of Indian Peoples of Central America and Mexico, speaking here today, accused the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army of killing nine Miskito Indians and of provoking the flight of 150 others to Honduras.

Pravia Lacayo said that "the Sandinists want to force the Miskitos into military service and have threatened to kill those who resist."

The Miskitos are members of a tribe which is mixture of Caribbean blacks and Central American Indians. They live in small groups in a border region between Honduras and Nicaragua.

About 150 Miskitos now live as refugees in Puerto Lempira, Gracias a Dios Department in northern Honduras. The Indians are from the Nicaraguan department of Zelaya and they have reported that they had to kill six members of the Sandinist militiamen in self-defense.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa said it has no official information on the actions announced by the Miskitos. "We have not received information on any movement to draft large numbers of Miskitos in the army," an embassy official said.

NICARAGUA

RADIO SANDINO ON ORTEGA MEETING WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

PA231525 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "The Imperialist Policy Is a Main Factor of Tension"]

[Text] Last night's meeting between the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and U.S. legislators Eagleton, Barnes and Dodd, who are on a fact-finding tour to Nicaragua and Central America, was a magnificent opportunity to tell U.S. politicians, leaders and government officials that they should pay more attention to Central America. The fact that the U.S. legislators were receptive and willing to hold a frank dialogue, gave the members of the revolutionary government the opportunity they were awaiting to refer to the tensions, dangers of a war and the threat to peace of the U.S. Government's threatening and aggressive warmongering policy. It also offered the opportunity to give a calm but firm explanation of our foreign policy, which is based on the cold and harsh fact that the people's anti-imperialist feeling has a sound basis and that some U.S. official circles refuse to accept the fact that substantial changes have taken place in our America.

As the junta's coordinator, Commander Daniel Ortgga, pointed out to U.S. legislators, however, it was a big tragedy for the United States, its politicians and rulers to always think that any change which occurs in the world must be encouraged by another country.

Commander Ortega described to Senator Thomas Eagleton, who referred to Castro's adventurism in Nicaragua and the rest of the region, how for more than 130 years our country was constantly facing military invasions, aggressions, interventions, depredations and insolent actions from U.S. imperialism which is still going on, a fact which U.S. legislators could not deny. Ortega txplained to them that there had been a revolutionary change in Nicaragua which was carried out by the people who had stored up hatred and loathing of U.S. policy. This explains to a great extent why we are anti-imperialists, Ortega pointed out. It is not because we just feel like being anti-imperialists or because someone has told us to be anti-imperialists. No, if we are anti-imperialists it is because we have been the victims of U.S. governments' mistaken and misguided policies.

Referring to recent aggressions and the support that mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries are receiving to carry out their activities of provocation and destabliization sponsored by U.S. aggressive and warmongering circles, Commander Ortega explained that it is not only a matter of economic loans, it is a problem of security in the area. Nevertheless, Commander Ortega said that there was still time for a serious and mature solution to the crisis in Central America and the Caribbean, to avoid intervention and a big scale war in the region.

The people in the area are trying to find a solution to this problem, despite the refusal of imperialism to accept Latin America's reality and to accept the nationalist and progressive transformations which the United States sees as a threat to its interests, Ortega said. The solution depends on the United States' desire to accept what is occurring and to stop supporting the regimes that are exploiting the people who have made definite advances, Commander Ortega told legislators Eagleton, Barnes and Dodd.

Finally, Commander Ortega told them that the revolutionary government wants to have good relations with the United States, but relations based on respect and dignity.

Being good observers, the U.S. legislators certainly must have left convinced that what they discussed with the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstructions deserves careful consideration, if we are to have better and more just relations as well as peace in Central America.

USSR TO LEND TWO HELICOPTERS, TRAIN PILOTS

PA240159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Soviet Union will lend Nicaragua two helicopters for 6 months, it was officially announced here today.

The official report adds that Soviet pilots will train Nicaraguans on how to use the craft.

The announcement was made by Transportation Minister Paul Atha after signing the agreement with Mikhail Danko, representative of the Soviet airline AEROFLOT in Managua.

Atha said the helicopters will be duly equipped and used to transport foodstuffs and carry out emergency flights to rescue sick people from the rural areas, where an additional phase of the nationwide literacy campaign is now underway.

The agreement was concluded hours after the Soviet Government announced the donation of 20,000 tons of wheat to the Nicaraguan people.

Regarding the donation, German Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Managua, said that the United States should follow his government's example and donate food to the Nicaraguan people, but free of any strings that might harm Nicaragua's sovereignty.

CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES

FL240013 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation [as heard], arrived today in Managua to sign a cooperation agreement with Nicaragua. Nicaragua's planning minister, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, welcomed Rodriguez Llompart, who in a brief statement expressed his satisfaction on visiting Nicaragua.

It was reported that a protocol to formalize economic cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua for 1981-82 will be signed tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry.

PASTORA STRESSES WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT IF NECESSARY

PA240252 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] In Nicaragua, we are engaged in carrying out a revolution in peace and with dignity, but if the revolution is attacked, we will have to go to war, said Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias.

Commander Pastora, who is also deputy minister of defense, made these statements before leaving for Venezuela as a member of an official delegation headed by Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and minister of the interior.

Pastora mentioned the training camps of former Somozist guardsmen and Cuban expatriates in the United States, Honduras and Guatemala, where military preparations are underway for an aggression against the Sandinist revolution. We hope those governments will do all that is humanly possible to avoid more bloodshed in Nicaragua, Pastora said. Although we are tired of war, we do not fear it, but neither do we want to kill or to die, said the national chief of the Nicaraguan people's militias.

Pastora said that the Nicaraguan people are militarily prepared to face up to aggression. He noted that thousands of people have been trained at the militia schools throughout the country.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES SENT TO KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

Fidel Greets Heng Samrin

BK240300 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Phnom Penh 23 April (SPK)--On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of Kampuchean National Day on 17 April, Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has sent a greeting message to Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS [Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation] and the KPRC [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council].

The message said: "The great victory won on 17 April 1975 by the heroic Kampuchean people was transformed into a crime of extermination by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackeys of Chinese reactionaries."

He stressed: Important steps made in national reconstruction reflect a future of independence, peace and prosperity for the Kampuchean people.

The Cuban leader continued: I can assure you of the Cuban people's firm support for fraternal solidarity with the Kampuchean people. At the same time, I wish the Kampuchean people more important and new victories.

On this occasion, Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca also sent warm greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart Hun Sen.

Raul Castro Greets Pen Sovan

BK231158 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Raul Castro, general of the Revolutionary Army of the Republic of Cuba, sent a greetings message to Comrade Pen Sovan, vice president of the KPRC, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the KPRAF [Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces], on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 17 April victory.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the PRK's National Day, on behalf of the entire Revolutionary Army of the Republic of Cuba and myself, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to you and to all Kampuchean combatants. On the occasion of this anniversary, we wish all combatants of the KPRAF more and greater successes in strengthening and expanding their ability to defend the fatherland and to safeguard the revolutionary gains of the heroic Kampuchean people.

The comrade minister is requested to please accept my best wishes. May you be successful in your glorious and noble mission.

GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS IN REGION

FL231451 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The existence of military bases with U.S. nuclear arms in Latin America is incompatible with the region's denuclearization, Cuba has asserted in a message sent to the seventh regular meeting of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America [OPANAL] in Mexico City. The message recalls that the circumstances impeding our country's support of the Tlatelolco Treaty have not ceased to exist, and at the same time, the international situation--and in this particular case, the region of Latin America--continues to worsen to the degree that the treaty's practical effectiveness is invalidated.

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES SANCTIONS ON PRETORIA

FL221542 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] United Nations--The nonaligned countries movement has requested the Security Council to implement mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against the South African regime. Speaking in behalf of the Nonaligned Movement at the Security Council session in which the issue of Namibia is being debated, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stressed that the council has the political and moral duty to contribute to assure the Namibian people the exercise of their inalienable rights. The Security Council, he added, also has the unavoidable duty to make the Pretoria racist regime comply with the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council.

In his speech, the Cuban foreign minister reaffirmed the Nonaligned Movement's full support for and solidarity with the Southwest African People's Organization--SWAPO. According to the call of the 35th General Assembly, multifarious assistance should be given to this national liberation movement in its struggle to assure early access of Namibia to national independence, sovereignty and full territorial integrity.

For its part, the African group declared its irrevocable intention to promote in the Security Council mandatory world sanctions to force South Africa into ending its illegal occupation of Namibia.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM--A cultural and scientific cooperation agreement has been signed in Havana at the Cuban Foreign Ministry by Cuba and Vietnam. The document was signed by Rene Anillo, alternate member of the Central Committee and acting foreign minister, and by Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador of the brother country. The agreement provides for the exchange of scientific cadres, educational officials, teachers, and language instructors and students, as well as publications and films. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Apr 81 FL]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is heading his country's delegation to the 10th Intergovernmental Session for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has visited the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm in Madruga Municipality, Havana Province. The group was received by Ramon Castro Ruz, member of the party's Central Committee in Havana Province and the farm's director, and was accompanied by Jose A. Tabares, Cuban ambassador to Hungary, and by Jeno Jakus, Hungary's diplomatic representative in our country. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 23 Apr 81 FL]

FRIENDSHIP WITH SIERRA LEONE--A friendship rally to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the sister republic of Sierra Leone has been held at the production area of the (Albert Koonz) biscuit factory in Havana City Province. The rally was addressed by His Excellency Alimamy Yamba Komeh, Sierra Leone's ambassador to our country. Mario Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, also spoke and said that the friendship between Cuba and Sierra Leone was an old and deep one. He noted that Sierra Leone had been the first African country where an association of friendship with Cuba had been established, founded on 8 October 1968 in honor of the heroic guerrilla, Ernesto "Che" Guevara. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Apr 81 FL]

WFTU SOLIDARITY--The World Federation of Trade Unions today reaffirmed its solidarity and complete support for the people and workers of Cuba in their struggle for national progress and independence in the face of the constant threats and provocations of imperialism. In a message addressed to Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, the WFTU, headquarters in Prague, conveys warm greetings to the Cuban people and workers and recalls the first big defeat of Yankee imperialism at Giron. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81 FL]

ANTIGUA

BARBUDA ADAMANT ON SECESSION 'AT ANY COST'

FL202154 Bridgetown CANA in English 2133 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 20 Apr (CANA)--The Antigua Parliament tomorrow resumes parliamentary debate of the island's draft constitution for independence, with the opposition expected to boycott the session. Debate was postponed from 6 April when the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) led by Robert Hall and Eric Burton, the Barbuda representative in the House, stayed away.

They accused the government of failing to keep a promise made at constitutional talks in London to hold discussions and consultations with the opposition and Barbuda representative on certain contentious issues related to independence for this twin-island British associated state.

Opposition leader Hall today declined to comment further except to say that the issues which prompted the boycott were "still not settled."

Burton said that "Barbuda was simply not interested in the debate. "Barbuda is still adamant that it will secede from the Antigua central administration at any cost," he added. The House is also to debate in addition to amendments to the draft constitution, an amendment to the 1976 Barbuda Local Government Council Act and a report from the British financial expert Frank Essex on the future financial relationship between the two islands.

The government has a clear 2/3 (13-4) majority in the 17-member house, guaranteeing passage of the draft constitution bill whether or not the opposition boycotts the session.

The draft has provoked controversy between government and opposition forces here. The PLM and the small leftist Antigua and Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM) led by Tim Hector, say there is room in the draft constitution for gross infringement of human rights and justice. They are also opposed to the omission of the right to strike as a constitutional right.

The draft proposes the retention of a bicameral legislature. But the PLM wants to see the abolition of the first-past-the-post electoral system, to be replaced with proportional representation.

Antigua and Barbuda expect to become independent around the middle of this year.

Barbuda Ministry Abolished

FL221430 Bridgetown CANA in English 0000 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 21 Apr (CANA)--The Antigua-based Ministry of Barbuda Affairs has been abolished, in keeping with plans to give the island more say in running its affairs when this twin island becomes independent later (?this year). Attorney General Keith Ford made the announcement in Parliament today, as he introduced an amendment to the Barbuda Local Government Council Act. Mr Ford told the House of Representatives that the abolition of the ministry was at the request of the council.

He said that the amended act would give greater control to the council in the administration of Barbuda's affairs, provisions would be made for the council to make direct approaches to the government on administration matters.

The ministerial change was made during what Mr Ford described as a "minor cabinet reshuffle by Premier (Vere) Bird." He said several other changes to take effect in Barbuda were also made during the reshuffle, but he declined to disclose at this state. Labor Minister Adolphus Freeland held responsibility for Barbuda affairs.

This latest move by the government is seen here as another attempt to appease the Barbudans who for the past 5-years have been agitating for secession from the Antigua administration.

Premier Tables Motion

FL221740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] St. Johns, Antigua, 22 Apr (CANA)--Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda will become a unitary independent nation on 1 November this year, known as "Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda."

The announcement was made by Premier Vere Bird to the House of Representatives late yesterday when he tabled a motion requesting the British Government to terminate the country's 14 years of associated statehood and allow the British former colony to become fully independent.

Premier Bird said that his Antigua Labor Party government got the mandate from the people to lead the country into independence, adding "the matter was put to you in the 1980 general election and you gave us the mandate to proceed so there should not be any scare."

He said further that "the constitutional conference and the approval of the revised draft constitution to effect (?changes) made to it in London finalize matters.

"All that is left now is for us to send the amended draft back to London for the approval of the British Parliament and request a date for independence.

"We should all get ready for the celebrations in November."

He said it has been a long road to independence, and recalled the economic and social hardships brought to bear on Antiguans during and after the economic recession of the 1930's.

"We have achieved our goal and we can now sit proudly as a country of dignified people."

The premier assured that "independence will bring opportunity and prosperity for all antiguans," but they will have to be loyal, "and loyalty means hard work to improve the standard of our new nation."

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

UK ENVOY--Mr Achilles (Symeon) Papadopoulos, 57, of Cyprus, has been appointed British High Commissioner to the Bahamas to replace Mr J.M. Jock Duncan, who returns to Scotland tomorrow. Mr Papadopoulos assumes his new duties on May 1st. [Excerpt] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 14 Apr 81 p 1 FL]

JAMAICA

11-PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH SEEN OVER NEXT 3 YEARS

FL231740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1724 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 23 Apr (CANA)--The Jamaican economy, after 7 years of steady decline, is expected to show real growth of 11 percent during the 3 years of the island's balance of payments support agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Prime Minister Edward Seaga said last night.

Jamaica is to receive 698 million dollars (U.S.) from the fund under the agreement, and the emphasis during the period will be the strengthening of the country's private sector, Mr Seaga added.

Mr Seaga said that the aim during the current fiscal year was for a 3 percent growth, with 4 percent during fiscal 1982-83 year, and 5 percent in the 1983-84 fiscal year. He said that while the economic turnaround could begin with the utilization of existing capacity, growth (?that) could begin in the future years will depend heavily on new investment in the economy.

The government, he said, was adopting measures to promote private domestic investment in a major production effort as well as fiscal and monetary policies to insure that an appropriate share of national resources was available to (?the private) sector.

While the prime minister broadly outlined his government's plan to insure growth, it is expected that he will detail specifics when he presents the budget to Parliament next month.

FOREIGN MINISTER FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST PRETORIA

FL231901 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 23 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has called for "comprehensive economic sanctions" against South Africa to force that racist country to comply with the 15-year-old United Nations (UN) resolution calling for the end of Pretoria's occupation of Namibia (Southwest Africa). Mr Shearer was speaking yesterday in the UN Security Council during its special debate on the Namibian issue. Excerpts of his address were released by the Foreign Ministry here.

The Jamaican foreign minister spoke on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement, after being chosen to do so during their special ministerial meeting on Namibia held last week in Algeria. Mr Shearer noted the long efforts to end South Africa's "brutal and inhuman oppression of the Namibian people", and attempts to "foist a puppet and client regime" in Namibia all of which had met with intransigence from Pretoria.

On a number of occasions during the last 15 years, Mr Shearer said, the international community, against its better judgement, had hoped that South Africa would agree to cooperate with the UN to end its occupation of Namibia. "Each time", however, "these expectations have floundered against the harsh realities of Pretoria's duplicity and deceit", Mr Shearer declared.

He continued "and whenever the Security Council has justifiably sought to impose [sanctions] against a recalcitrant and intransigent South Africa, such actions have been blocked either by those countries that continued to maintain significant political and economic vested interest in South Africa, or by yet another spurious promise to cooperate by the racist regime itself."

South Africa's sabotage of last January's Geneva meeting aimed at implementing the Namibia independence plan also came in for criticism by the Jamaican foreign minister. He said the action had raised the question whether Pretoria was interested in a peaceful settlement to the issue, or whether it was to undermine the initiative so that by the time it acceded to the plan, the UN proposal "would be little more than a re-cycle version of an internal settlement."

Said Mr Shearer "..... It would be exceedingly dangerous for the council to allow itself to be deflected from its primary objective, which is to insure the full implementation of the plan in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435, and secure the racist regime's speedy compliance. Such a step now requires the invocation of comprehensive economic sanctions under chapter 7 of the Charter against the racist regime."

Mr Shearer also pointed out that if the sanctions were considered to be inadequate, the UN Charter provided for additional measures which the council could enforce.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER MANLEY BEGINS 5-NATION TOUR

FL222202 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 22 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica's opposition leader, Michael Manley, left here last night for London, at the start of a five-nation tour, during which he will have talks with the leaders of Tanzania and India, Mr Manley's People's National Party (PNP) has said.

In London, the PNP said, Mr Manley will have discussions with officials of the Third World Foundation and do research for his book on the New International Economic Order (NIEO).

From London Mr Manley will go to Dar es Salaam, to meet with Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere, and then to New Delhi, India, where he will have talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and members of the Indian Parliament.

In both cities he will give lectures on the NIEO under the auspices of the Third World Foundation, the PNP said.

From India Mr Manley will go to Vancouver, where he will deliver the keynote address at an official banquet of the United Nations Association of Canada, before going to Washington for a series of discussions.

The PNP said that the opposition leader will be back in Jamaica for the start of parliamentary debate on the 1981/82 budget on May 14.

ST LUCIA

DIVIDED GOVERNMENT CRISIS CONTINUES UNRESOLVED

Cabinet Dismissals Reported

FL212313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 21 Apr 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 21 Apr (CANA)--The crisis facing St Lucia's divided government remains unresolved today, but there were reports that Prime Minister Allan Louisy would soon dismiss three cabinet ministers, in a move to bring the issue to a head.

Mr Louisy has made no public statement since the House of Assembly rejected his government's 206.9 million C. dollar budget last Tuesday, when four of his ministers joined with the opposition in voting against it.

Today, placards appeared in Constitution Park--just outside the House of Assembly--condemning the reported moves by Louisy to effect a transfer of power to end the 20-month struggle in the government.

So far, the names of Agriculture Minister Peter Josie and former Attorney General Winston Cenac have been mentioned as possible successors to Louisy. Josie was formerly Odlum's number one supporter in the government. He joined in voting against the budget last week but there are continuing reports that his support for Odlum has soured in recent months.

The Constitution Park placards nailed against a giant tree in addition to condemning the possible transfer of power, supported Odlum for prime minister. One read: "No Josie for p.m. It's George (Odlum) or back to the polls."

Odlum has not attended (?any of) the Louisy-initiated behind-the-scenes discussions which have been taking place since last Wednesday.

Well informed sources said today the delay in effecting a solution to the crisis is due to opposition within the Louisy faction to Josie's appointment as prime minister. However, the sources say, once that is settled, Odlum, along with Industry and Planning Minister Michael Pilgrim and Sports and Community Development Minister Jon Odlum, George's brother, would be dismissed from the cabinet.

Josie Would Accept Premiership

FL221714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 22 Apr (CANA)--Agriculture Minister Peter Josie has reacted to reports that he might emerge as the next prime minister of St Lucia, saying that if he was offered that position he would not flinch from accepting it. The minister made the statement while opening a national Eastertime agricultural exhibition in Vieuxfort.

Mr Josie, a close associate of Foreign Minister George Odlum, who is challenging Allan Louisy for the prime ministership, said categorically that he did not see himself dedicated to any group or individual.

The minister said he thought a politician must always be prepared to face the polls and put his credibility on the line.

Referring to current efforts to resolve the crisis among members of the Labor government, Mr Josie said that if men were prepared to talk, then he will talk. But any position that he is given, once it is based on merit, he was prepared to take. "I am prepared in the interest of St Lucia to arrive at a compromise among men where the duly elected government of St Lucia can perseve and can continue to push agriculture for the next 3 years until general elections."

The minister also made reference to possible successor as minister of agriculture--his parliamentary secretary Gregor Mason, if he were to emerge as the new prime minster. He said Mr Mason (a member of the Louisy faction) was to his mind the next best choice for the post of minister of agriculture.

Meanwhile, members of the Louisy section of the cabinet and other aides met throughout yesterday and will continue meeting today at the official residence of Prime Minister Louisy. An annoucement of a decision is expected soon.

CSA Calls Strike

FL231846 Bridgetown CANA in English 1825 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 23 Apr (CANA)--The St Lucia Civil Service Association today voted to begin an indefinite strike from tomorrow, to force resignation of the government of Prime Minister Allan Louisy. The decision was taken at an emergency meeting today, as the administration remained in a crisis over the leadership.

In another development, opposition leader John Compton has demanded the resignation of the country's governor general, whom he had urged earlier this week to dissolve Parliament.

The CSA, however, has expressed disgust at the continued squabbling, and said its members will not return to their jobs until the government resigns. It has also called on other unions to take similar action.